

THE TIMES.



—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

HOWARD VOLUNTEER DINNER.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, to make preparations for the reception of the Howard Volunteers, held on Saturday, the 3d inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take the subscription papers, select a place, and employ a suitable person or persons to prepare said dinner.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to select Orators for the day, and procure music.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to tender the "Glasgow Guards" an invitation to attend the Dinner—procure Orators, &c.

Resolved, That Maj. Thomas Jackson be appointed Marshal of the day.

Resolved, The invitation to the Howard Volunteers be extended to all the citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, of our common country.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee of Arrangements, viz: Samuel C. Major, R. W. Boggs, S. Bynum, R. L. Coleman and C. C. Hill.

Committee to select Orator, &c., C. F. Jackson, C. H. Green and Wm. Payne.

The last named Committee were instructed to tender Col. A. W. Doniphan a special invitation to attend the Volunteer Dinner, to be given at this place.

Friday, the 23d day of July was fixed upon as the day for the dinner to be given.

A. W. MORRISON, Chairman.

Messrs. W. A. HALL and W. F. BIRCH,

Esqrs, have been selected as the Orators of the Day.

Maj. Jackson, Chief Marshal, has appointed the following gentlemen assistant Marshals: Capt. W. B. Foster, of Glasgow, Sarshal Bynum, A. J. Herndon, of Fayette, and Dr. Henry, of Franklin.

Rev. A. D. Corbin will preach in the Court House on Sunday, at the usual hours—at which place, we are requested, to say, preaching may be expected regularly every Sabbath hereafter.

We have been frequently asked of late, what had become of the corporate authorities of this place, and if there was no power to punish overt acts of immorality and annoyance. If all such cases that have occurred in the last half year, had been punished by a moderate fine, there would now be a sufficiency of funds in the treasury to put our streets in thorough repair. What are our trustees about? We should be pleased to see them demonstrate that they are "dressed with a little brief authority."

GLASGOW VOLUNTEER DINNER.

The citizens of Glasgow gave the volunteers a hearty reception on Thursday. At an early hour of the day a procession was formed, under escort of the Glasgow Guards, and moved to the place of reception—on the bank of the river just below the city, where arbors and stands had been erected. The speakers stand was very handsomely decorated.

Thomas Shackelford, Esq., welcomed the volunteers home, by a very appropriate and eloquent speech.

Maj. Gilpin, who arrived on a boat during the proceedings, was waited upon by a committee. The boat remained just long enough for the Major to be introduced to the assemblage, and express his regret at not being able to remain with them—a feeling which the large company partook of.

Mr. C. F. Jackson then spoke at some length, reviewing the expedition of Col. Doniphan, in which he paid the volunteers a handsome tribute, after which dinner was served.

The dinner tables were very handsomely arranged and decorated, and bountifully supplied with the substantiations and luxuries of the land. Great credit is due the host and hostess for the manner in which this most interesting part of the day's proceedings was attended to.

The citizens of Glasgow, generally, deserve much credit for the manner in which the whole affair was gotten up and carried through. It was one of the best arranged affairs, throughout, we ever attended.

James B. Townsend, has been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis.

Hogs with the hoofs of a mule are common in Tamaulipas.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND SANTA FE.

Col. W. H. Russell passed down the river a few days since, direct from California, bearer of despatches. He came by the way of Santa Fe, which place he left on the 29th May. All was quiet in California when Col. Russell and party left. The health of the troops was improving when they left Santa Fe.

Just this side of La Vegas—about fifty miles this side of Santa Fe, we believe—they met Capt. Edmondson and about 150 men, who had just sustained a defeat from the Apaches. Capt. E. had been sent out by Col. Price with secret orders. While encamped in a very mirey bottom, his force was attacked by a large party of Indians, and forced to retreat, with the loss of nearly all their horses, camp equipage, two men killed and one left wounded on the field! The names of those lost are not given. The Apaches were headed by white men, some of whom were thought to be Americans. Capt. E. was retreating on to Santa Fe.

On the 3d June the party met Col. Willock, on his way from Taos to Santa Fe—the Colonel having been ordered to abandon the former position, by Colonel Price. He had with him 115 men. The only Americans left at Taos were about twenty men, who were on the sick list.

At Sona Creek, fifty miles on the other side of the Arkansas, overtook Capt. Bell's train of U. S. wagons, and continued with it to Pawnee Fork. Near Fort Defiance, were attacked by about 500 Camanches and Mexicans. The enemy was scattered, and did not come near enough to do execution. There was a good deal of firing, but no one wounded.

At Corn Creek a party of Indians attempted to cut off Col. Russell, who was some six hundred yards from the rest of the company. His companies, however, promptly came to his rescue, and killed two Indians, wounded one, and killed four of their horses without any loss on their own side.

On reaching Pawnee Fork, that stream was found to be very high, and the party were compelled to encamp on its west bank. On the other side were four wagon trains, two belonging to government and two to traders, all on their way to Santa Fe.—That day a hostile band of savages attacked these trains, but did not succeed in driving off their stock. One man, by the name of Smith, belonging to Wetherhead's party of traders, was speared in seven places, but not killed. It was thought he might recover.

The same evening the Indians crossed Pawnee Fork and killed one hundred and fifty head of cattle, belonging to the government train, under the command of Capt. Bell. These were short distance from the camp, and were so poor and worthless that the teamsters did not think the Indians would molest them.

On the next day Captain Bell and his party crossed Pawnee Fork, on their way in. Col. Love, with about 90 dragoons, arrived from Fort Leavenworth the same evening.

From this point the party of Col. Russell experienced no inconvenience on their trip in. Forty miles this side of Council Grove Captain Shepard and company were met, and at other points other companies, going out—all getting along very well.

WESTERN MAIL.—Our western mail is sadly out of joint. Our papers very frequently come a week after they should, and then by the eastern stage. This is the result of gross negligence somewhere, and from the complaints we have heard, if the guilty party or parties are found out, they will wish they had been a little more particular.

OUR TABLE.—The last numbers of the Edinburgh and North British Reviews, from the re-publication office of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, are before us. We have so often spoken favorably of these works that we know not what more to say. Persons who desire to keep pace with European politics and literature, should at once subscribe for the re-publications from the above office. For terms, &c., see advertisement in another column.

LADY'S BOOK, for July. The enterprising publisher, Mr. Godey, deserves the liberal patronage he is reaping, for his energy and taste in getting up and sustaining a periodical so much needed by his fair countrywomen. The number before us is well filled and richly ornamented.

MISSOURI FARMER.—We have omitted to mention the receipt of a small paper of the above title, which has now reached its sixth number. It is devoted to agricultural interests, and is published by F. W. Cleveland & Co., at St. Charles, Mo. Price—\$1 per annum.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE MEXICANS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, states that information from Puebla proves that the clergy are delighted with Scott and Worth, "between whom and themselves there is constant communication, and the most agreeable social intercourse." The example set by the clergy has been followed by the other classes, and the Americans are in high favor.

HOWARD VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers have all reached home, and we are much pleased to hear them so favorably spoken of. On the battle-field they proved themselves soldiers, and it is a general remark of all with whom they have had any transactions, from the time of their arrival at New Orleans until they reached home, that they bore themselves no less as gentlemen. We say we are pleased to hear this—although we should have been much astonished to have heard any other report of them, knowing them as we did.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication—

CITY HOTEL, St. Louis, June 28, 1847.

Sir—The undersigned have been deputed by the members of Company "G," of the 1st Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, to express to you the high estimate they place upon your services since our association together as companions in arms.

Although it was your lot to have been honored with but a subordinate station in the company, yet we who have served with you and under you—who have seen you tested in the hardest trials and in the most perilous situations—we who have been taught to respect and reward merit in whatever station in life it may be found, cannot withhold from you an expression of the admiration in which your services to your country are held by the company to which you belong.

Your gallant conduct and manly bearing upon the battle-field—your readiness at all times and upon all occasions to render any service to the company in your power, and especially your prompt action upon the arrival of the troops at New Orleans in the preparation of the pay rolls and other papers necessary to the speedy discharge of the company, have won for you an imperishable name as well as the lasting gratitude of the company; and as a token of their regard and esteem, the undersigned, on behalf and in the name of the company, beg leave to present you with a Military or other Suit, as may suit your taste, and to express the hope that it may be your pleasure to accept it in the same spirit in which it has been tendered.

With assurance of our individual friendship, we remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. REID,

DAVID HUMPHREY,

D. W. BOULDIN,

HY. A. TURNER,

W. J. HORSELEY.

THOS. J. BARTHOLOW,

Serg't Comp G, 1st Reg. M. M. Volunteers.

CITY HOTEL, St. Louis, June 28, 1847.

Gentlemen—Your communication of this date as committee of company G, has been received.

You are pleased to inform me that the company have attached an importance to the very humble services which it has been my power to render to my companions in arms and to my country, which I could not have anticipated and certainly do not merit; but coming as it does from the promptings of warm and generous hearts, and at an hour hallowed by the recollection that, after an association as brother soldiers in a long and arduous march in a land of strangers and enemies, we once more stand upon the soil of our beloved State, buoyant with the hope of soon meeting our friends and relatives, but about to break one of those tender cords which has bound us together as a band of brothers, by separation, I cannot but feel deeply gratified.

Under these circumstances how could I do otherwise than feel deeply gratified. I cheerfully accept the handsome testimonial of your regard, (citizen suit) and be pleased to communicate to the company the high regard in which I hold it and the complimentary letter with which it is accompanied. Assure them that should my life be long, I feel that this will be regarded its proudest day, and my heart-felt gratitude to you all will cease only with the order of my Grand Commander to march to the spirit land.

For yourselves, gentlemen, accept my warmest acknowledgments, whilst I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. BARTHOLOW,

To Messrs. REID, HUMPHREYS, &c. Comm.

RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Volunteers were handsomely received in St. Louis yesterday week. Col. Doniphan and some three hundred of the officers and men of his command were present.

As fast as the companies were paid off at New Orleans, they left for St. Louis, and consequently arrived there at different times, and being anxious to reach their homes, did not wait for the reception.—This was the case with the Howard company.

Judge Bowlin made the reception speech which was replied to by Col. Mitchell, after which a procession was formed and marched to Camp Lucas, where Col. Benton, who had been selected as the orator of the day, delivered an appropriate address, which was responded to by Col. Doniphan. As we design publishing these speeches next week, we forbear comment.

Col. Mitchell, Major Clark, Capt. Hudson, Reid, Weightman, and others also spoke.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties attending the reception, it was a brilliant affair—the old and young, rich and poor, male and female, all being desirous to give their brave fellow-citizens a generous and hearty welcome back to their homes. The procession was large and imposing, and was graced by the trophies of the brave Missourians, captured from the enemy on the battle-fields of Brazito and Sacramento.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Mexican Generals—Defence of the Capitol—Guerrillas—The American Army—Santa Anna, &c., &c.

An arrival at New Orleans from Tampico, brings papers of that place to the 15th ult., and dates from Mexico to the 5th ult. The Delta embodies the information in the following paragraphs.

The news from Tampico itself is not important. The people were amusing themselves with threats of an attack from Gen. Coss, and preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July.

Gen. ANASTA—the Mexican papers say—had been sent, under an escort, to Acapulco, having been arrested on the 29th of May.

Gen. ALMONTE was still in prison, and had been removed to Guadalupe. The real motive, it is suggested, for his arrest, is, that he is too great a friend of his country to suit the purposes of those in power.

Gen. ANASTA, having refused to proceed to Cuernavaca, as ordered, was sent thither under escort.

On the 1st of June all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico, for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the law of nations. Gens. Gutierrez, Gonna, Martinez, and Palomino, are entrusted with the command of the lines of defence of the city. Bodies of the National Guard are said to be on their way and consequently arriving from the adjoining States, and it is believed that from seventeen to twenty thousand troops will be concentrated for the protection of the city.

Accounts are published, from all quarters, of the formation of guerrilla bands, but little is said of their performances, and we are led to suspect that the records of the newspapers are rather an evidence of what the editors hope than of what their countrymen do. In San Luis Potosi they have published a sort of guerrilla code, providing for the raising of the forces and their operations—all deserters from the army, fugitives from justice, convicts for offences not capital, and vagabonds, and criminals unapprehended, of all kinds, are all invited to join and make war, as to them may seem good, against the invaders, capturing property, taking prisoners, or killing, as "circumstances may require," all who come in their way.

The Mexicans have "certain information" that Gen. Scott cannot expect reinforcements to a greater extent than two thousand men, and money to the amount of \$200,000, and "nothing more," they therefore think it doubtful whether he will march to the capital, and talk loudly in that city of marching out to meet him. "There are but six thousand men," say they, "from Vera Cruz to Puebla, who lord it over a population of a million of inhabitants, which the States contain. It can be believed, only because it is seen." Among the intercepted despatches was a letter from Col. Hunt to Captain Hetzel, from which the enemy draws great consolation. The Col. gives the Captain some information relative to the moneys in his hands, from which it appears that our worthy Quartermaster was under a temporary embarrassment; this is construed by the enlightened editors of Mexico, into an evidence of the want of means, on our part, any longer to carry on the war, and they, therefore, exhort their fellow-citizens to renewed exertions and continued constancy, assured that in the end they must triumph.

SANTA ANNA'S letter, withdrawing his resignation of the supreme command of the Republic, is published. He urges as a reason for this change of policy, that the forces of the enemy are about to move upon the capital, and that the news of his resignation has been the cause of this movement. This, he says, requires from him a prompt and efficient resolution, "to contribute to the salvation of the capital." He goes on—

During the time since I gave in my resignation, I have received singular tokens of the confidence of all classes, and of persons the most influential in society; all have besought me not to persist in my intention. I see in them a determined purpose to force me to remain, founded on the necessity of preserving the present state of things without innovation, in order not to endanger the fate of this populous city, and of the nation. The excitement has been very general, and even the troops of the garrison, and the most numerous portion of the people, have been constant in their insinuations and their prayers.

I know certainly, that the occasion has caused great excitement in all minds; enemies who cease not to spy out the moments for producing discord and making revolutionary movements, avail themselves of everything, and endeavor, by their machinations, to force and outbreak, men of good faith, who have seen the disbanded partisans of peace spreading their seductions to propagate the persuasion that I ought not to continue in power, are excited and active; and I behold on all sides the terrible symptoms of a revolutionary movement. All this is the necessary effect of the delay which this matter has met with (in the Congress) and which has involved me in grave and complicated responsibilities.

I see, then, the enemy profiting by these circumstances, ready to fall upon us. I see, in addition, the agitation increasing on all sides, and I do not desire that any one should inculpate me in case of an unfortunate event, attributing the persistence in my determination to criminal egotism. Never shall it be said, that for a point of honor, or of pride, ill understood, I preferred my personal welfare to my country. I am about, then, to make a new sacrifice, exceedingly costly, that of my pride, and I have resolved to withdraw, and do effectively withdraw, my resignation of the 25th of last month, and I desire that from this moment it shall be held as having never been presented. The hour of difficulty will pass, and I, firm in my determination to abandon power, will do it without hesitation or change, in conformity with the constitutional law. And perhaps I may be able, in withdrawing from this post, to offer a new service to my country, or my design may be useless, as by that time I may have given my life as a last holocaust to my fellow citizens.

Although again in power, he is said to be in no enviable situation. He has abandoned his old friends, and taken up with the *puros*, or *Farias* party, and there were strong symptoms three days after he had been "forced" to withdraw his resignation, that the populace would deprive him of power without the formality of a second renunciation.

The clergy, it is again said, are decidedly in favor of peace.

A letter from Perote complains bitterly of the

indifference which they every where manifest to the invasion. And *El Republicano*, of the 4th of June, is a long and rather bitter article upon the conduct of the priesthood, and the editor takes occasion to be particularly severe on the Archbishop of Puebla, whom he accuses of visiting Gen. Worth, protecting his troops, and treating the enemies of his country as his friends. In this article the Bishop is represented as a man of great influence in the church, or a severe disciplinarian, and a firm supporter of the Catholic supremacy. He may, in fact, be looked upon as in some sort, the head of the Mexican church—and his conduct may be regarded as indicative of the feelings with which the educated clergy, and all enlightened men not immediately connected with the parties of the capital, regard the war. Their wisdom, and their country's interests, point to peace.

POLK DECLINES.

The President and a part of his cabinet are on a visit to New York. They are everywhere received as persons holding such distinguished stations should be. In reply to the Mayor of Baltimore, President Polk took occasion to state that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He said:—

"Had I postponed (my visit) beyond the present summer, it is not probable that any other convenient opportunity to make it would have occurred during the period of my term of official service, at the close of which I shall retire to private life."

We are happy to see the President's views so precisely coincide with those of a large majority of his fellow citizens!

In continuation he says:—

"And I hope, sir, to retire, leaving the administration of my country in the hands of a worthy successor; and that country which has honored me so much, I trust to commit to that successor prosperous and happy."

Certainly, the "old boy" is very worthy, but we have serious fears as to his finding the country "prosperous and happy."

STATE OF FEELING IN MEXICO.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, who professes to be well-informed, states that Scott and Worth are in high favor with the clergy at Puebla, and with all the better part of the population, who invite them frequently to balls and parties, and who will witness the departure of the Americans with regret!

Gen. Scott means to establish Mexican presses, to be used for conciliating the Mexicans and create and foster a friendly feeling towards us among them.

Zacatecas now openly withholds from the Mexican Government, and boldly refuses both men and money to prosecute the war, and insists that it has been brought on by the folly of her military rulers, aided by the monarchical party.

The proclamation of the priests of St. Louis is openly denounced and ridiculed, and some of those who have signed it are declared to lead a life of crime and debauchery, and that they ought to be chased out of the republic.

In the great State of Jalisco a messenger from the Mexican government begging for men and money was received with absolute contempt, and both were peremptorily refused.

If the war continues, you will soon see a new kind of military companies of merchant soldiers—transporting foreign imports from Vera Cruz and Tampico into the interior, and uniting with us in keeping up the line of communication, drawing off the robber banditti, now dignified by the name of guerrillas.

If the contest must go on, aided as we will be by the friends of cheap goods and low tariffs in Mexico, aided also by the hatred of their military rulers, the world will be astonished at the small number of troops with which we will be enabled to hold temporary possession of the country.

The Mayor of St. Louis vetoed a bill making an appropriation for the reception of the volunteers. The City Council took umbrage at this act of the Mayor, and declined participating, officially, in the reception. The committee of arrangement for the reception, thereupon addressed his Honor the following note—

St. Louis, July 1st, 1847.

Hon. Bryan Mulvaney, Mayor of St. Louis:—

Sir: The City Council having, in consequence of the course you have thought proper to adopt in regard to the reception of the Missouri and Illinois volunteers, and honored dead, on their return from Mexico, deemed it inadvisable to participate officially with our citizens on the occasion of their reception, the Committee of Arrangements has instructed me to notify you that your presence in welcoming said volunteers is dispensed with, and Judge Bowlin substituted in your place.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
G. K. MCGUNNIGLE, Ch'n.

TUXPAN.—Public attention is at this time particularly directed towards Tuxpan, as the probable depot of our armies and arms on the Gulf, instead of Vera Cruz. The town is about half the size of Matamoros. It is the smuggling port of the department of Puebla. Santa Anna closed it about the year 1838, because of the facilities afforded for the introduction of contraband goods into the heart of Mexico. From Tuxpan to the city of Puebla is about seventy miles.

The road at present is a mere mule path, but the ascent to the table land is easy, and a good road could be made without much cost. Tuxpan is more than one hundred miles nearer the city of Mexico than is Vera Cruz, and would long since have been the principal port of entry on the Gulf, if it were not for the bar, that is so shallow that vessels drawing over five feet cannot enter the harbor.

From Tuxpan to Puebla, seventy miles, there are no dangerous passes, or places easily defended. Along the whole route the population is very sparse until you get within twenty miles of Puebla. Gen. Coss owns a large property at Tuxpan, and was, before its capture, by Com. Perry, its military commander. It will be remembered that he came near capturing our Louisiana regiment, and he is, no doubt, at the head of guerrilla parties now hovering around Tampico.

Coss, at one time, surrendered as a prisoner of war, with 1600 men, to 400 Texans. He was permitted to go free on his parole, and was afterwards taken prisoner at San Jacinto, and unfortunately not shot for violating it.

N. O. National.

What a Day may bring forth!—Mrs. Margaret Day, wife of George W. Day, of Bucks county Pa., was safely delivered of four children, three girls and a boy.

FOR THE TIMES.

Messrs. BENSON & GREEN:—In the last number of the "Glasgow News," there is a communication over the signature of Oregon, which lifts our beaver. Unless we are much mistaken, this hater of hard cider and yellor kivers, is no other than a certain diminutive official in a neighboring town, whose former occupation as teacher of young ideas has been exchanged for that of thunder grunder and poet laureate to the Fayette clique.

The manner in which this same individual is wont to deliver himself, when big with words of learned length and thundering sound, corresponds so precisely with the inflated glorification of the present specimen, that when we were conning over the sentences he has strung together with such classic elegance, we almost fancied the little man was on the rostrum before us, spouting the eloquent paragraphs in his accustomed squeaking falsetto. Listen to him awhile and I am sure you will recognize the dulcet strains:—"It is clear that if the true principles of human reason and sound policy, should again triumph over log cabins, hard cider, yellor kivers and coon skins, we shall again have a Governor with a soul expanding for the benefit of his species, who will nobly sustain and still further advance the dignity and honor of this State, already elevated to so high a point by the distinguished statesmen she has produced."

When! Fan me! Pretty tough or he certainly must have blown up before he got through this paragraph. But if the gentleman has any wind left, we should like him to reply to a question or two for the edification of his readers. When he speaks of "true principles" and "sound policy," was he not thinking of the seven principles of his party and that *cohesive* policy, which a distinguished southern Senator, now of the Democratic faith, asserted bound that party together for certain purposes of rather a picaresque character? Again—"A governor with a soul expanding for the benefit of his species, &c., &c." Does the gentleman mean by this allusion that he wishes us to have a second John C. Edwards in the "gubernatorial station," who stretched his expansive powers well nigh to bursting, in that famous peddling trip, gotten up, we suppose, for the "benefit of the species"—Edwards.

If this be not the correct interpretation of the text we are at a loss for another, unless the gentleman, like some ancient physiologist, believes that the soul has its location in the abdominal regions, and has reference to one of our Ex-Governors, who is most notoriously expended in their parts.

But, from this subject of well fed governors, there is a natural digression to the matter of corn and potatoes, evincing the extent of the writer's imagination and his acuteness and originality as a political economist. "Let some communities," says he "rely upon mining, some upon manufactures, others upon commerce. But let the great interest of the State be based upon a bountiful supply of food." "Banks may break, let famine come, let wars ensue"—in despite of all these we shall get on pretty well, for "all we want is a Democracy" which has brought the State and nation to their present pitch of enviable greatness. Yes, according to this Philosopher, Democracy will manure your fields, will produce you abundant crops, and if gaunt famine or grim vengeful war should rear their horrid heads in your midst, Democracy will set your broken limbs and fill your bellies.

Such may have been the effect of the "heavenly" democracy upon his condition; it has certainly put money in his purse, and great pity among the other numerous blessings it confers, it had not added somewhat to the gentleman's stock of brains. Martinus Sibiricus says of some author, that an attempt to find an idea in all his writings, was like hunting in a bushel of chaff for one grain of wheat. So it is with this production; you read through a mass of verbiage to arrive at last, by the most circuitous route, to the finale—the one grain of wheat—the isolated intelligence, that C. F. Jackson, Esq., is the author's choice for the "Gubernatorial station." Oh most lame and impotent conclusion to such a flourish of trumpets! The mountains labor and a mouse is born! Not that we intend to disparage the claims of Mr. Jackson upon his party, for he has been its head and front in the legislature for some time, and we accord him a very respectable share of talent, much worth as a citizen, and, upon the whole, is a very clever fellow; but we hope he can find a more fitting ground to trot him round and show his parts than this Tom Thumb, who, since he has been sucking the Treasury paps, has become as saucy as a house pig that turns up his snout and curls his tail in your presence, as we say—I don't care a straw whether you see—

THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE.

FULLING MILL AT BRUNSWICK.—It may not be generally known to the people of this section of country that there is an excellent Fulling and Dyeing establishment in operation at Brunswick. We understand that the work turned out by it, is executed in a very superior style. The proprietors are E. Dunn & Parsons.

Grand River Chronicle.

NATIMONIAL BUREAU.—We find the following novel announcement in the N. Y. Herald:—

Offices for Forming Introductions for Marriage.—This system, although novel in New York, is entitled to the consideration of a discerning public. It is conducted on the most chaste and honorable principles, and presents to candidates an opportunity of forming associates congenial to their tastes, of ascertaining character, disposition habits, &c., which cannot be obtained through any other medium.

WOMEN GOVERN.—Sheridan once said: Women govern us; let us try to render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men."—Napoleon said—"The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."